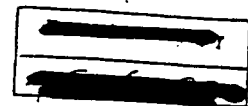


25 APR 1979



30 APR 79

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director for Administration

FROM: [REDACTED]
Special Assistant, DDA

SUBJECT: MKULTRA - Notification of Unwitting Subjects

1. Action Requested: Your signature on the attached letters to Senators Bayh and Kennedy is recommended.

2. Background: In January you sent an interim report to Senators Bayh and Kennedy about our progress with the program to notify individuals who may have been harmed as a result of having participated as subjects in the MKULTRA drug research program. We advised the Senators that, for purposes of convenience, we had treated the MKULTRA program in two parts, one part dealing with research conducted at private institutions and the other part dealing with the safehouses. The letters you are requested to sign, together with their enclosures, represent our final report on the institutional part of the program.

3. We find it unnecessary to seek persons who participated as subjects of research conducted at institutions. This conclusion is reached after careful study of surviving MKULTRA files, correspondence with institutions, and correspondence, interviews and telephone conversations with some of the researchers. The researchers were (are) reputable, some even eminent, scientists. There was nothing surreptitious or reprehensible about any of the research. Most of it would have been done whether or not CIA provided support. We have found no evidence that persons were used as subjects without their knowledge or consent; they were witting, paid volunteers for the most part. Letters to the Senators provide some further elaborative comments. I believe we can consider this part of the program closed.

4. Our investigation of the safehouse part of the MKULTRA program continues. The Drug Enforcement Agency has loaned us an investigator, [REDACTED], from its Division of Internal Affairs. [REDACTED]

All portions of this memorandum are Unclassified

SUBJECT: MKULTRA - Notification of Unwitting Subjects

is traveling with our representative to interview former agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, current employees of DEA, and present and former employees of CIA who may have some knowledge of the safehouse activities. While this part of the program is not as unsullied as the institutional part, we are finding that much more fiction than fact has been written about the safehouses. One individual who played a role in the technical installations in one of the San Francisco safehouses and served as caretaker recalls, for example, that the bedroom could not be seen through the two-way mirror from the observation room. Another person reports that the two-way mirror was used for criminal entrapment of narcotics dealers. These reports tend to contradict the "peep show" accounts.

5. George White, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics supervisor of the San Francisco Office, was custodian of the safehouses. He made them available to the FBI, the Secret Service and the local police for official as well as quasi-official purposes. Not only were the safehouses used for entrapment of criminals, they were also used for entertainment. Occasionally they were used as temporary lodgings for official visitors or newly transferred employees while seeking permanent quarters. It appears that very little, if any, drug testing was done in the safehouses. George White apparently was just as likely to have done that in his own home at his own dinner table as anywhere else.

6. While our investigation is still not complete, and probably we will never know the full story, it appears that we may be able to confidently conclude that fewer than a dozen people were actually administered drugs unwittingly. One knowledgeable person reports that with the dosages administered the "victims" were able to carry on with their normal activities, suspecting only that they had "a touch of the flu" or had eaten something disagreeable. This same source reports that in cases he knew about there was a follow-up interview within a few days to learn the full reaction of the subject.

7. These are only some of the preliminary findings. We expect to be able to produce a full and final report about 1 June 1979.

8. Action Recommended: Your signature on the letters to Senators Bayh and Kennedy closing out the institutional part of the MKULTRA program is recommended.

Attachment

cc: 

Washington, D.C. 20505

10 MAY 1979

The Honorable Birch Bayh
Chairman, Select Committee
on Intelligence
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On 18 January 1979 I sent you a report of our progress with the program to identify persons who might have suffered harmful long-term aftereffects from having been subjects, without their knowledge or consent, of drug research many years ago. In that interim report I mentioned that, for purposes of convenience, we had treated the MKULTRA program in two parts, one part dealing with research programs at institutions and the other with the safehouses in New York City and San Francisco. I am pleased now to submit to you our final report of the institutional part of the program and to inform you that I expect to be able to report finally on the safehouses part of the program within the next 30 to 45 days.

I am happy to note that, the more we have reviewed the research conducted with CIA funding at private institutions, the more confident we have grown that our earlier fears were greatly exaggerated. There are instances in which we have been frustrated in our efforts to acquire additional knowledge by the inability of researchers or institutions to add anything to Agency records. However, the picture that emerges overall is one in which the research conducted was performed in a responsible manner. Rather consistently it appears that subjects of research were volunteers and that the type and amount of drugs administered were not likely to have caused long-term aftereffects. These findings are buttressed by the fact that the various investigations were conducted under the direction and control of responsible institutions and investigators.

I believe it to be a significant observation that in most cases the research conducted at private institutions would have gone forward without support from CIA funds. Typically,

research programs were initiated and sponsored by the institution itself prior to supporting funds being made available from external contributors. In many cases, programs involving CIA funds were funded previously, concurrently or subsequently by other contributors. In general, then, the research was conceived, planned and carried out in accordance with institutional protocol and procedures, without direction or control by CIA. In those cases in which the knowledge to be acquired was defined by CIA, the methods employed and procedures followed nonetheless remained under the control of the institution or individual researcher. Our review discloses no case in which the research conducted stands out as a departure from professional and ethical standards of the time. Results were available generally to those interested, with concealment only of the fact of CIA interest and support.

Forwarded herewith are copies of pertinent documentation, the development of which has led us to the conclusion that no further action is required with respect to that part of the MKULTRA program conducted at private institutions.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosure

10 MAY 1979

The Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
Chairman, Subcommittee on Health
and Scientific Research
Committee on Human Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

On 18 January 1979 I sent you a report of our progress with the program to identify persons who might have suffered harmful long-term aftereffects from having been subjects, without their knowledge or consent, of drug research many years ago. In that interim report I mentioned that, for purposes of convenience, we had treated the MKULTRA program in two parts, one part dealing with research programs at institutions and the other with the safehouses in New York City and San Francisco. I am pleased now to submit to you our final report of the institutional part of the program and to inform you that I expect to be able to report finally on the safehouses part of the program within the next 30 to 45 days.

I am happy to note that the more we have reviewed the research conducted at private institutions with CIA funding, the more confident we have grown that our earlier fears were greatly exaggerated. There are instances in which we have been frustrated in our efforts to acquire the additional knowledge by the inability of researchers or institutions to add anything to Agency records. However, the picture that emerges overall is one in which the research conducted was performed in a responsible manner. Rather consistently it appears that subjects of research were volunteers and that the type and amount of drugs administered were not likely to have caused long-term aftereffects. These findings are buttressed by the fact that the various investigations were conducted under the direction and control of responsible institutions and investigators.

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Yours sincerely,

/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Enclosure

- MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: MKULTRA Subprojects 3, 14, 16, 42, 132, 149 and MKSEARCH 4 -
George H. White/Morgan Hall - Bureau of Narcotics

1. This memorandum is intended to serve as the final report of the investigations to identify, locate, and notify persons who may have been subjects of drug experimentations without their knowledge or consent under the MKULTRA program. Paragraphs 1 through 11 describe and summarize the content of the surviving MKULTRA files pertaining to the safehouses in New York City and San Francisco, and the activities of Bureau of Narcotics Agent George H. White. Paragraphs 12 through 29 describe and summarize the method and results of our search for unwitting subjects.

2. A memorandum for the record dated 21 May 1953 says that MKULTRA subproject 3 "will involve the realistic testing of certain research and development items of interest ... During the course of research and development it is sometimes found that certain very necessary experiments or tests are not suited to ordinary laboratory conditions. At the same time it would be difficult, if not impossible, to conduct these as operational field tests. This project is designed to provide facilities to fill this intermediate requirement." The project was to be "conducted by Mr. Morgan Hall, a seaman". A copy of a memorandum for the Inspector General from the Chief, Inspection and Review dated 10 February 1954 says that the project has two purposes:

"(a) Observe the behavior of unwitting persons being questioned after having been given a drug; and

(b) test electronic and photographic equipment and one-way mirrors in making the observations."

No observations had been made by 10 February 1954 because the one-way mirror broke enroute to New York.

"To accomplish these objectives, TSS makes use of one George White, a bona fide Treasury narcotics agent. White has been with Treasury a long time and makes his headquarters in New York, though it appears he is authorized to operate elsewhere as well. White either worked for or assisted OSS in connection with the use of drugs for interrogation purposes."

"The project makes use of an apartment located at 81 Bedford Street, New York City." A copy of the lease contained in the file shows that there were two adjoining apartments on the first floor. "An adjoining room is used for CIA observation and a one-way mirror will be installed."

"Ostensibly, the apartment is rented to one 'Morgan Hall'; this is an alias used by George White for a number of years. When White uses this alias he assumes the cover of an 'artist' and a 'seaman' ..."

"White, of course, is interested in narcotics and reputed to have contacts in the underworld and among seamen who are in or on the fringes of the narcotics business. He is known to many of these people as 'Morgan Hall'. As 'Morgan Hall', for one reason or another, he is able to get these people to 'his' apartment at 81 Bedford Street where he tries to elicit information. From time to time 'Morgan Hall' gives drugs to these unaware individuals through drinks, cigarettes, and perhaps food. After the interview 'Hall' advises TSS as to what drug was administered and gives his judgment as to success attained. 'Hall' is aware of TSS interests in behavior under these conditions and is aware of TSS interest in specific drugs. However, TSS does not supply 'Hall' with drugs and does not suggest which, if any, drugs are to be given to specific individuals. Procurement and use are 'Hall's' decisions. On one occasion Chief, Chemical Division did take some LSD from Dr. ABRAMSON to 'Hall'; this 'Hall' wanted and could have gotten from ABRAMSON directly."

"'Morgan Hall' has administered four types of drugs under this arrangement:

- (a) Chloralhydrate (Mickey Finn)
- (b) 'K' Tablet
- (c) Marijuana Extract
- (d) LSD"

"The above described arrangements and collaboration were discussed by TSS with Mr. ANSLINGER, Chief, Narcotics Division, Treasury Department."

3. Subproject 14 was established to arrange for "reimbursement of the Bureau of Narcotics for Mr. George H. White's services during the period August 1, 1953 through October 30, 1953." A memorandum for the record dated 20 July 1953 describes a discussion with Messrs. Anslinger and White at Bureau of Narcotics Headquarters. 'Mr. Anslinger's problem was that he desired to have Mr. White detailed to our work for a major portion of his time during the above mentioned period. Because of several political factors attendant to the changeover of administration, he desires to have a plausible reason for Mr. White's absence from his assigned office in Boston. He agrees not to divulge the nature of the confidential work nor of the Agency concerned. Mr. White will maintain completely his status as a Bureau of Narcotics agent during this three month period. Mr. Anslinger seems to be anxious to have an entry in his books indicating a valid reimbursement of funds to cover this period of Mr. White's activities." The file contains a receipt dated September 10, 1953 for \$3500 signed by H.J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics to cover salary and expenses for White beginning July 1, 1953. Later documents reflect payment to the Bureau of Narcotics for White's services

through December 1955. The file does not disclose the nature of the services rendered by Mr. White.

4. Subproject 16 was established as a continuation of subproject 3 by memorandum for the record dated 2 October 1955. The file contains bank statements and cancelled checks for the Morgan Hall account with the National City Bank of New York. A copy of a letter dated May 26, 1953 to "Dear Sidney" and bearing the typewritten initials "ghw" suggests that the bank account of Morgan Hall in the National City Bank of New York should be a joint account with [REDACTED] "Morgan Hall" was the alias used by George White. [REDACTED]

This letter contains the statement "What with suspicious banks, landlords, utilities companies etc., you will understand that creating the Jenkyll(sic)-Hyde personality in the form of Morgan Hall is taking a little doing."

5. A hand-written note to "Sid" bearing the date "3/9" and signed with the initials "GHW" gives a San Francisco address, telephone number, and bank for Morgan Hall, and cites costs for a move and temporary storage of furniture. The note also says "I'm anxious to get some of Walt's gadgets etc. for field testing with Bo's work". Financial documents appear to be the final accountings submitted for the New York operation.

A memorandum for the record dated 6 March 1962 provides for continuation of subproject 42. It says "in the past year a number of covert and realistic field trials have been successfully carried out. The results of these experiments have provided factual data essential to establishing protocols for a number of contemplated operations. A continuation of covert and realistic field trials are necessitated by the production of new materials in TSD programs particularly in areas requiring detailed knowledge of the effectiveness and efficiency of delivery systems. Additional trials are also necessitated by the need for better controlled 'field-type' experiments."

A memorandum for the record dated 17 August 1956 says "subproject 42 was established to provide the Agency with a facility for conducting experiments involving the covert administration of physiologically active materials to unwitting subjects. The facility was set up by providing Mr. Morgan Hall with a safehouse in San Francisco and furnishing him with the necessary materials and funds to carry out the approved program. Mr. Hall in turn carried out part of the program with the assistance of certain individuals who covertly administer this material to other people in accordance with his instructions. For their assistance in this program these individuals are paid small sums in cash at irregular intervals. "This information was provided to explain the impracticability of obtaining receipts."

A memorandum for the record dated 24 January 1955 establishes subproject 42 as a continuation of subproject 16 and to provide for the move of Morgan Hall "facilities" from New York to San Francisco.

There is in the file a copy of a lease for a furnished dwelling at 261 Green Street, Mill Valley, California.

Subproject 42 was continued by memorandum for the record 9 July 1959. "During the past few months arrangements have been concluded and preliminary 'dry-runs' have been completed for the conduct of a larger number of more complex 'field' trials. These new trials are necessitated by the production of new materials in other TSD programs, advances in the State of the Art of Delivery, and the need for better controlled 'field-type' experiments."

6. Subproject 132 was established 11 January 1961 for the purpose of conducting realistic tests of certain research and development items and systems of interest to TSD. The project description is the same as that for subprojects 3, 14, 16, and 42, but the project was to be "conducted by Mr. Cal Salerno, a public relations consultant" in New York City. The memo says Salerno was fully witting of the purposes of the project and was cleared through Top Secret. The project was renewed in April 1962 and July 1963.

A memorandum for the record dated 3 March 1964 reports that Mr. Cal Salerno moved his offices from New York City to Chicago.

7. Subproject 149 was established 24 January 1964 for the purpose of providing a replacement for Mr. Salerno in New York City. The project was to have been "conducted by [REDACTED], an individual in the import and export business in New York. A marginal note dated 31 June 1964 says "testing in stand-down until policy issues resolved at DCI level - O.K. to pay rentals for time being". The most recent financial statement is dated April 6, 1965.

8. MKSEARCH 4 was a continuation of MKULTRA 149. Nothing of substance is contained in the file. Its termination as of 30 June 1965 is recorded by memorandum dated 28 February 1967.

9. In Hearings before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research of the Committee on Human Resources of the United States Senate September 20, 1977 Mr. Charles Siragusa, retired Deputy, Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics, testified that Cal Salerno had been his "cover name." Senator Kennedy read to him an extract from the March 1964 memorandum quoted in paragraph 5 above. Mr. Siragusa responded: "There has been some poetic license taken with the truth. I left the Bureau of Narcotics in November 1963. I only just learned that the name of Cal Salerno was adopted by others that succeeded me. I had nothing to do with CIA during the period of time that I was in Chicago."

George Belk, Supervisor of the New York Office of the Bureau of Narcotics beginning in April 1963, testified that he had been briefed generally about the existence of an apartment by the then Commissioner before he assumed his duties in New York. Later he was briefed in detail

about the project "by a man by the name of John Tagley", an agent in the New York Office of the Bureau of Narcotics. Belk admitted knowing that CIA used the property but denied any knowledge of what CIA used it for. Belk said: "I was told we can use the apartment for operations, and that when CIA was going to use the place, that we would be notified in advance that they were, and that we would stay off the premises."

10. Questions asked during the hearings were directed at the uses to which safehouses were put by CIA. The question of what the Bureau of Narcotics did with them was never raised, yet Mr. Belk's testimony clearly implies that the Bureau of Narcotics had the primary and CIA the secondary use. That implication is supported if not substantiated by the documents in files of the several subprojects. It also is the position taken by Dr. Gottlieb in his Congressional testimony.

11. The files of subprojects having to do with the New York and San Francisco safehouses are among the most incomplete of all the MKULTRA files. In January 1979 letters were addressed to nine former CIA employees whose names appear most frequently and prominently on documents in the MKULTRA files pertaining to the safehouse subprojects. Only two of the addressees failed to respond. Those who did respond disclaimed direct knowledge of what actually occurred in the safehouses. Others, to whom letters were not written, were interviewed.

12. In February 1979 the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration designated a Staff Inspector assigned to the Office of Internal Security as DEA's project officer to assist us in the effort to identify persons who might have been administered drugs without their knowledge in safehouses in New York and San Francisco. This inspector and an officer of the CIA visited New York City, San Francisco, and a number of other locations between the coasts of the United States to interview former employees of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, current employees of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and present and former employees of the CIA, representatives of other agencies of the Federal, State, and local governments and persons in the private sector. A total of 44 interviews were conducted.

13. People interviewed included those employees of FBN, DEA, and CIA who were directly acquainted with George White and his work in New York and San Francisco. None of the people interviewed knew of any instance where the safehouses were used for the administration of drugs to unwitting persons. They were available for CIA use only as stand-by or contingency facilities; CIA could only get access to them by first notifying the FBN local office; FBN agents active at the time collectively recall only "one or two" occasions when they were "told to stay away". Most FBN people have no recollection of ever being "told to stay away." The safehouses were accessible to virtually every agent of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics stationed in New York or San Francisco during the time the safehouses were in operation. They were used by FBN agents for official entertainment, for temporary lodgings to accommodate official

travellers, and sometimes unofficial travellers, and for official operational purposes of the FBN. The properties were also made available to other Federal Agencies and agencies of the State and local governments for similar purposes. One person responsible for care and cleaning of a San Francisco safehouse recalled the bed was only used by officers travelling on temporary duty. With the exception of such occasions, bed linens were only changed periodically when it was judged they had been on the bed too long. FBN personnel are confident in their belief that the safehouses were not, and could not practically have been used routinely for unwitting drug experimentation by George White or anyone else under the circumstances of their availability. They are equally confident in their belief that the safehouses were not and could not practically have been routinely used as houses of prostitution, or for the administration of drugs by prostitutes to unwitting subjects. Officers in the local police forces active at the time the safehouses were in operation are confident in their belief that the safehouses could not have been used regularly for such purposes without such use coming to their attention, and those interviewed recalled that no such uses were ever brought to their attention.

14. CIA used the safehouses very rarely, few of those interviewed could recall that CIA used them more than once or twice, if at all. CIA employees did use a safehouse in New York on at least one occasion for experimentation with LSD on themselves. Participants were directly involved with the MKULTRA program and, with one possible exception, knew what they were doing. They considered themselves to be in the forefront of scientific research. The one exception did not specifically volunteer to participate in the experiment, but was aware that such experiments were being conducted. He became aware that he had been given LSD during the experiment and has suffered no aftereffects. One of the other CIA uses of a safehouse in San Francisco was the abortive experiment with an aerosol dispenser about which testimony was taken by the Senate in 1977.

15. The MKULTRA files state that George White reported to TSS about the results of tests. Two of White's former secretaries are quite confident in their recollections that they did not help him prepare such reports. Former CIA employees most likely to have known of the existence and content of such reports from White were not clear in their recollections about what form or with what frequency such reports might have been submitted. They believe that reports were hand written, and did not contain identities of subjects or locations where tests were conducted. Recollections are that there were very few tests involving unwitting subjects.

16. The MKULTRA file on subproject 42 says that White "carried out part of the program with the assistance of individuals who covertly administer this material to other people in accordance with his instructions. For their assistance in this program these individuals are paid small sums in cash at irregular intervals." Public disclosures have created the impression that "individuals who covertly administer this material" were prostitutes operating out of the safehouses. Officers active in

the FBN at the time express serious doubt that such activity did, or could have occurred. FBN regulations prohibited operational use of women without special permission. FBN officers believe White could not have enlisted such assistance secretly or without being challenged. They also doubt that White personally tested drugs while he was in San Francisco. They acknowledge, however, almost to a man, that a special relationship existed between George White and Ira Feldman. They speculate that Feldman might have been the individual who "covertly administered material to other people." Feldman denies that he tested drugs but implies that he knows more than he has told. He hinted that if "they" really wanted to find out everything, "they" would grant him total immunity and the Attorney General, the DCI, or Senator Kennedy would interview him.

17. MKULTRA files contain many cancelled checks written payable to cash by Morgan Hall that have attracted some public attention. Most of the surviving countersigners have been interviewed but no relationship between the checks and drug testing has been established. For the most part these checks were used to defray the costs of maintaining the amenities at the safehouses, sponsoring meetings and hosting parties held there. One check made out to Ira Feldman was countersigned by a person who was known to have used several aliases, and was arrested on a charge of loitering in San Francisco a few months after the check was written. No information about this person more recent than 1962 has been found.

18. We have learned of only one incident where CIA employees participated directly in the administration of a drug to an unwitting subject. Two former CIA employees separately recalled the same incident in a bar in San Francisco where a hostess/singer in the employ of the bar had been surreptitiously given a small dose (neither of the participants recalled the exact quantity) of LSD in a cocktail. One of the participants recalled the name of the bar, the position of the subject, that she had blonde hair and a "fairly good voice," and that the incident occurred about 1958. Neither of the persons interviewed knew, or could recall, the subject's name. They reported that she was able to continue the performance of her duties for the remainder of her shift but was treated at a hospital after she went off duty. A follow-up conversation with her several days after the incident reportedly revealed that she apparently had suffered no harmful aftereffects, but had given up drinking.

19. The bar where the incident took place no longer exists but a visit to the premises where it had been located resulted in the identification of a former employee of the bar who is currently employed elsewhere in San Francisco. This individual was interviewed and recalled the first name only of the subject of the experiment, but reported that the subject had died of cancer about 1963. This source did remember the name of another individual who had been employed at the bar when the incident took place. This second individual also was interviewed,

recalled the full name of the subject, and reported learning from the first source that the subject had died of cancer in 1963, five years after the incident. Neither of these sources had any recollection of the incident. To the contrary, their recollections were that the subject had never become ill or incapacitated in any way while performing her duties.

19. The two CIA employees who recall this incident believe it was the only unwitting test participated in directly by CIA employees anywhere in the United States.

20. The only other incidents of the administration of drugs to unwitting persons we have been able to discover are those noted in the diaries kept by George H. White, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics Agent whose cooperation and assistance had been arranged for by the CIA with the approval of the Director of the FBN at the time. George White was in liaison with the MKULTRA officers in CIA and was the custodian of all but one of the safehouses. The entries in his diaries are very cryptic and, in many cases, virtually illegible. There are six entries indicating the administration of LSD, and a seventh entry hinting at such an administration, to unsuspecting persons who apparently were friends or acquaintances of White and his wife. All of these entries refer to incidents in New York City in 1953 and earlier. There are no entries indicating or suggesting administration of drugs during the time he was in San Francisco, and the diaries are complete through mid 1962. There are no entries during the latter half of 1962 and we found no diary for 1963. This period corresponds to a period when White was seriously ill. The diaries resume in 1964 and continue through his retirement.

21. Two telephone calls to [REDACTED] seeking an interview were politely rebuffed. The custodians of George White's diaries informed our investigators that [REDACTED] regretted having made them available to the public and had sought to retrieve them. A follow-up letter to [REDACTED] requesting assistance in identifying persons named in White's diary in connection with LSD administrations has received no response.

22. A telephone call to the personnel department of [REDACTED] presumed former place of employment requesting assistance in identifying persons named in the diary who may have been her employment colleagues was received with cautious courtesy. The establishment does not retain records on former employees more than five years after their employment has been terminated. On the assumption that some of them might still be employed, or might have terminated their employment within the past five years, a letter was addressed to the personnel department requesting any assistance they might feel free to give. A reply was received on 23 May 1979 giving the name, date of birth, dates of employment and social security number of one person whose name is the same as one of the names appearing in the diary. This person does not appear to have been a subject of LSD testing but was present at a dinner where a diary entry

implies that LSD was given to someone else whom we have been unable to locate. We have addressed a letter to the Social Security Administration seeking assistance in reaching the individual named so that we may ask him to help us locate the suspected subject of the LSD administration. If the SSA finds it within its authority to help us, we will continue to pursue the search until all avenues of investigation have been exhausted or the subject of the test has been found and notified.

23. Telephone directories were searched for names the same as those identified in the diaries and telephone calls were placed to individuals with the same full name and to many of those with the same surname and initials. In general, the calls were received with courteous curiosity, but without success in finding the individual sought.

24. A 1953 entry in the diary referring to the summer residence of the parents of one of the suspected subjects led us to the subject's father and ultimately to her. She does not believe that she was ever given a dose of LSD; she has no recollection of any unusual or abnormal reaction or behavior on the date cited in the White diary, or at any other time. She was helpful, however, in identifying a second subject mentioned in the diary. Both of these subjects are women who have married since they appeared in the diary.

25. The second subject, after being informed that an entry in White's diary implied she might have been given LSD surreptitiously, recalled vividly what she characterized as the worst experience of her life. She believes the dose must have been administered in martinis served by George White to her, another guest, and [REDACTED]. She recalled that she and the other two women were consumed by uncontrollable laughter. Such behavior was totally uncharacteristic of the subject who remembers no comparable experience before or since. In retrospect, the subject now suspects that the other two women must also have been given the same dose. Her concern for the third party is heightened by the recollection that the third party had a baby with her at the White's house. Unfortunately, the subject could not recall the name of the woman with the baby, and the entry in White's diary is not sufficiently legible to stimulate her memory.

26. The subject left the White's house and returned to her own apartment by taxi. She was unable to sleep because colored lights were flashing through her mind and before her eyes. She telephoned George White who, she reports, was totally unsympathetic, told her to go to sleep, and hung up the telephone. The light patterns continued throughout the night and two or three additional telephone calls to White received the same response as the first one. The subject invited a friend to stay with her during the following day and apparently the severe discomfiture subsided about 24 hours after the LSD was administered.

27. This subject has been under the care of a physician in recent months for treatment of a malady of unknown origin. She plans to inform her physician of the LSD incident, which occurred in 1952, and seek his

assessment of any possible connection between that incident and her current illness. We have been informed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that "the drugs used in CIA studies are not known to cause late, delayed effects (e.g. cancer) in the absence of long term exposure," and "there is no proof of long term physical effects from LSD." Nevertheless, the subject's husband is a retired attorney and he will explore avenues of recourse available to the subject and the possibility of an action against the Government cannot be ruled out.

28. In summary, we have determined that the subject of the only known administration of drugs to an unwitting subject in a San Francisco bar died of cancer in about 1963. In all probability, the safehouses were not, and could not have been, routinely used for the administration of drugs to unwitting persons. George White apparently administered LSD on six, possibly seven, occasions to friends or acquaintances who he was entertaining as personal guests. We have found and interviewed two of these people. One of them does not believe she was used as a subject. The other recalls the incident vividly and may consider bringing an action against the government.

29. We have made every reasonable effort, and exhausted every investigative means within our authority to identify unwitting subjects of drug testing under the MKULTRA program. We await responses to a few outstanding inquiries seeking the identity of others and will pursue these avenues until they have been exhausted or other subjects have been notified. We will take whatever action is indicated if any, when these final efforts have been completed. Otherwise, we conclude that there is no further action we can appropriately take, and propose that this effort be terminated.

